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Valparaiso University School of Law

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Uelmen guest speaker at Law Week Luncheon

Prof. Gerald F. Uelmen, member of the O.J. Simpson defense team, and former dean of the Santa Clara School of Law, was the guest speaker at the Law Week Luncheon this past February. Uelmen, who addressed a crowd of nearly 200 alumni, students, and faculty in the University's Student Union, talked about lessons learned as a result of the Simpson trial. Although he didn't reveal any new information or talk about his personal experiences with O.J., Uelmen did present a short list of practical concerns that were raised during the trial and its aftermath. Among his observations: that all people bring their own experiences and biases to events and interpret them differently, whether as jurors or as trial watchers; that bad journalism drives out good through sensationalism, and that professional standards are weakened by intense competition; that money does make a difference in the quality of legal representation available to a defendant; that cops do lie and should be held up for scrutiny more often; and, that racism and denial are alive and well in America. Uelmen also noted that during this past century, there have been 32 other "trials of the century" as labeled by the media. In closing, he said that "the quarterback of the so-called Dream Team was O.J. Simpson himself. He had the complete and final word with all major tactical decisions." Uelmen is in the midst of writing a book about his experiences during the trial, which will be entitled Lessons From the Trial.

Justice Thomas teaches at Cambridge program

Several VUSL alumni are enjoying punting on the River Cam, touring Kings College, and sharing opinions with Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas in Cambridge this summer. VUSL's 1996 summer study abroad program is hosting several well-known guests including Thomas who joins Dean Edward Gaffney, team teaching a course entitled, "Equitable Relief & the Federal Judiciary." Additionally, former Dean of the Santa Clara School of Law and member of the O.J. Simpson defense team, Gerald Uelmen, is in Cambridge, team teaching a course with Professor Richard Gordon Hatcher dealing with topics in race relations. In addition to these special guest lecturers, Professors Laura Dooley and Seymour Moskowitz round out the summer staff. Justice Thomas is the fourth Supreme Court Justice to teach at VUSL's Cambridge program in as many years. He was preceded by Justice Antonin Scalia in 1993, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg in 1994, and Chief Justice William Rehnquist in 1995.

Celebrate with friends & faculty at fall Class Reunions!

Three classes will be celebrating graduation anniversaries this year: 1986, 1971, and everyone from the class of 1956 and prior. Don't miss this terrific opportunity to see old friends and classmates. Jeff Herrold is organizing the 1986 Reunion, slated for Friday and Saturday, September 20 & 21. Classmates will gather for a casual cocktail party on Friday night at the Miller Beach home of James Martin, then reconvene on Saturday for a barbecue at the law school. A semi-formal dinner on Saturday night at the Radisson Hotel in Merrillville will wrap up the weekend. The Class of 1971 will mark its 25th anniversary with a weekend of events chaired by George Walsh. Scheduled for Friday through Sunday, October 4-6, folks will gather at The Court Restaurant (in Valparaiso) on Friday.
evening for drinks and conversation. A golf outing will kick off Saturday's events, followed by a picnic at the School of Law. A semi-formal dinner at the Valparaiso Country Club will round out the day's activities. Classmates are also invited to attend Chapel on campus Sunday morning. Finally, the Golden Gavel Reunion (Classes of 1956 & prior) will hold its second annual get-together on Saturday, October 12. A rousing success last year, returning Reunion co-chairs Ken Roeh ('52) and Harold Couillard ('52) encourage all their classmates to join the fun. A semi-formal dinner will be held at The Strongbow Inn in Valparaiso Saturday evening. Classmates are also encouraged to attend the School of Law's "All Alumni Luncheon" earlier in the day at Wesemann Hall, and enjoy the University's Homecoming Festivities (including the annual Homecoming Football Game at Brown Field).

Alumni Association establishes awards to honor VUSL grads

At its spring meeting The Valparaiso University School of Law Alumni Association established a formal awards program to honor outstanding law school alumni. All VUSL graduates are encouraged to submit nominations in the three awards categories: Distinguished Alumni Award; Alumni Achievement Award; Young Alumni Achievement Award. Each award recognizes a different facet of alumni accomplishment. The Distinguished Alumni Award recognizes outstanding personal & professional accomplishment in a graduate's chosen field. The Alumni Achievement Award recognizes outstanding service to the greater VUSL alumni community (may be volunteer work or financial contributions). The Young Alumni Achievement Award recognizes an alumnus/a, ten years or less after his/her graduation, who has exhibited extraordinary personal and/or professional accomplishments. Nomination forms will be included with the first Alumni Association dues mailing. For more information on this special program, please contact the Office of Alumni Relations at 800-262-0656 ext. 3.

New Leadership for Alumni Relations Office

Greg Rutzen has been named Director of Alumni Relations at the School of Law. A native Hoosier, Rutzen went to college and law school in Bloomington, Indiana. Prior to coming to VUSL, he served in administrative roles, including alumni relations, career services and student affairs, in the law schools of Marquette University and the Universities of Colorado and Notre Dame. Rutzen succeeds Kristin Jass who left the School of Law to become the director of Camp Arcadia, a facility of the Lutheran Camp Association, in Arcadia, Michigan.

Touch of Gold

The Amicus has earned a Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Circle of Excellence Award. The magazine received a Gold Medal, the highest honor awarded, in the Magazine Publishing Improvement category. The Amicus received one of only two Gold Medals awarded among the 58 college/university magazines considered. Congratulations to Kristin Jass, Editor and Chad Reichert, Art Director, whose excellent work has been recognized by this national award.
Lawyer’s Cooperative Publishing has announced its publication of *Indiana Real Estate Transactions Practice Guide*, with Jack W. Lawson serving as Editor-in-Chief and contributing author. Mr. Lawson is a partner with the Fort Wayne firm of Lawson, Sandler, Snyder & Federoff.

1967

Michael Hutson has been selected as a 'Master of the Bench' by the American Inns of Court.

1971

David Butterfield was elected Mayor of Valparaiso for an unprecedented fourth term this past January. He was also recently elected President of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns. Prior to serving as Mayor, David was the City Attorney in Valparaiso for 11 years.

1973

J. Gregory Householter was elected Circuit judge for Kankakee and Iroquois counties this past November. Greg served as an associate judge since his appointment in 1992, and prior to that, as an local attorney for 19 years.

1976

Gregory French has edited an up-to-date legal reference, *Ohio: Counseling the Older Client*, published by Lawyers Cooperative Publishing. He was also elected to his second term as treasurer of the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys, and continues to serve as executive director of ProSeniors providing legal and long-term ombudsman services in southwest Ohio, and a statewide hotline for Older Ohioans.

This year’s commencement address at Concordia University, River Forest, was given by Scott King. Scott, who received his undergraduate degree from Concordia, is currently serving as the mayor of Gary, Indiana.

1979

Stanley J. Stek has joined the Grand Rapids office of the law firm of Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, PLC. As senior counsel in the Litigation Department, he will be involved in local and national litigation matters.

1979

Lilly M. Schaefer has been named a partner in the Merrillville, Indiana office of Burke, Murphy, Costanza & Cuppy.

The St. Paul Association of Insurance Women and the Insurance Women of Greater Minneapolis have named Barbara (Busch) Sutherland their 1996 Insurance Professional of the Year. She is vice president, assistant secretary and general counsel for the Northland Insurance Group in Mendota Heights, MN.

1980

Donald Seeberger has rejoined Jenner & Block as a partner in its Lake Forest, Illinois office.

Jill Sisson reports that she has left the Valparaiso firm of Hoeppner, Wagner & Evans and hung out her own shingle. She says she loves private practice in Valparaiso!

1981

The Chicago firm of Kirkland & Ellis announced that Jacqueline Leimer joined the firm as a partner this past fall. Jackie continues to concentrate her practice in the intellectual property area with emphasis on domestic and international advertising, marketing, licensing, and sports law.

1982

Roger Daley was recently sworn in as Superior Court Judge for the state of New Jersey.
1983

Daniel Avila recently co-authored articles on medical treatment decision making and the ADA in the March-May issue of Healthcare Ethics Committee Forum, and in Volume 72 of the University of Detroit Mercy Law Review (1995) on the Michael Martin "right to die" case in Michigan. Daniel is also co-counsel for amici in several major cases regarding assisted suicide which are working their way to the United States Supreme Court.

In January of this year, Walter Kaminsky was appointed Sherburne County Attorney. Sherburne County is one of the fastest growing Minnesota counties, located 35 miles northwest of Minneapolis. For the past six years, Walter has been a partner in the Elk River Law Firm of Terpstra, Black, Brandell, Kaminsky & Hoffman. He and his wife Sally (VUSL '83) live with their three children, Thomas, 9, Anne Marie, 6, and Stephen, 4, in Elk River, Minnesota.

Keith M. Wallace and partner, David Jones, have formed the Evansville firm Jones & Wallace.

1984

Susan Taylor reports that she has published two recent articles: "Urban Policy" and "Jurisprudence". Both were published in The Survey of Social Science, Government & Politics by Salem Press.

1985

Cornell Boggs reports that he has accepted the position of Associate General Counsel with the Anheuser-Busch Companies in St. Louis. Cornell also serves on the law school's Alumni Association Board of Director's Executive Committee as Secretary.

In June, Anne Morgan was named Director of Planned Giving for Guardian Angel Settlement in St. Louis.

1986

Illinois Legal Times magazine named Randy Ruff one of Chicago's "Up and Coming Litigators". Randy is a partner at Chicago's DeHaan & Richter firm, and has the distinction of being the youngest person ever to make partner at the firm.

1987

Roberta Cioe Buoscio and husband Mark announce the birth of their third child, Mark Alfred Buoscio, who joins older brothers Joseph and Alexander. Roberta is a partner with the law firm of Cifelli, Scrementi, Panici, Chudada & Buoscio, Ltd.

Baker & Daniels is pleased to announce that Jeanne Longsworth was admitted to partnership this past January. Jeanne works in the firm's Fort Wayne office, concentrating primarily in estate planning and administration.

Linda Taylor received her Masters of Law degree last May and is now serving as Senior Defense Counsel for U.S. Army Legal Services in Mannheim, Germany. Her job takes her throughout Germany, the Netherlands, and the rest of Europe, and Linda reports that her two children, Katie, 2, and Jennifer, 4, are enjoying their new home in Deutschland.

1988

Michael Blaize has been named a partner in the Valparaiso firm of Hoeppner, Wagner & Evans.

Susan Douglas married D. Gregor MacGregor III in May 1992. More recently, she has joined Plunkett & Cooney as the sole resident attorney for the firm's Marquette, Michigan branch office.

Rebecca Hill recently joined the Indiana Medical Directors Association as Executive Director/General Counsel. She and her husband, Jim, had their first child, Nathaniel, this past December.

Valparaiso's Hoeppner, Wagner & Evans has announced that Todd Leeth has been named as a partner in the firm.
class actions

This past October, Susan Matyus was sworn in to practice before the United States Supreme Court, with Justice John Paul Stevens, of Illinois, officiating. Susan is working in the Cook County Public Defender's Office in downtown Chicago.

Eve Kwasneski Scott and M. Bruce Scott are pleased to announce the birth this past December of their first child, Aaron Bruce Scott.

Robert Scott has become a partner in the Indianapolis law firm of McHale, Cook & Welch. Robert concentrates his practice in business and utility law, and is a member of the firm's marketing committee.

1989

Following six years in the Detroit area, Debra Denslaw has joined the Chicago law firm of Haskell & Perrin practicing insurance law. She lives in Valparaiso, Indiana.

Martin DeVries has recently taken a position with the Riverside, California firm of Franscell, Strickland, Roberts & Lawrence. He concentrates primarily in civil rights and employment defense. Martin and his wife, Karen, have three children: Marty, Jr., 3, and twins Trevor and Tyler, 1.

This past August, John Garman began a solo practice in Anderson, Indiana. He was also elected as a new Criminal Magistrate for the Unified and Circuit Courts.

Joseph Kreoli has accepted an associate position with the law offices of Linda Kenney in Red Bank, New Jersey. He is concentrating in employment and civil rights litigation matters.

Brian Matte and Mary Beth Lavezorio were married this past September. Mary Beth is currently working at MJ Electrical Supply and living in elmwood Park, Illinois.

1990

David Clark and his wife Abir are pleased to announce the birth of their second child, Ian, this past fall. Ian joins his brother Justin, and keeps both David and Abir on their toes!

Vonda J. Marrow has been named Director of Alumni Relations for her undergraduate alma mater, Adrian College. In addition to coordinating all alumni functions for the college, Vonda is developing an estate planning/charitable giving seminar which will be presented to various college constituencies by alumni. Prior to accepting this new position, Vonda practiced in small general-practice firms in Indiana and Michigan.

Linnea Nelson married Tom Nicol last August in Waterloo, Iowa. Tom owns two art galleries in Waterloo, and Linnea represents juveniles for the Public Defender's Office.

This past January, Tom Stejaniak was elected Hammond City Judge in Hammond, Indiana.

1991

Cheryl A. Kuechenberg has been named senior associate at the Merrillville firm Greco Pero Bishop & Vernia.

Robert Whippo and his wife, Donna, are happy to welcome Joseph Morgan to their family! Joseph was born this past February, joining big brother James.

Ronald L. Wisniewski has joined the law firm of Querrey & Harrow's Rockford office as an associate, concentrating his practicing in general litigation. Prior to joining the firm, he was an associate at Bollinger, Ruberry & Garvey.
1992

David Farmer and Linnea Shogren Farmer report that they have moved back to Illinois from Texas. David has opened a solo firm in Yorkville, Illinois, concentrating primarily in criminal defense. The Farmers are expecting their first child this summer.

Leonardo Hernandez and Robert Sennello announce the opening of their law offices under the firm name of "Druckman, Hernandez & Sennello" in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Their firm will concentrate in personal injury, medical and professional malpractice cases.

J. Heydt Philbeck announces the formation of Murphy & Philbeck, P.C. in Raleigh, North Carolina. Heydt continues to focus his practice primarily in litigation. He was also recently selected as a fellow of the North Carolina Institute of Political Leadership.

Mary Rutholo has joined the Lake Forest, Illinois office of Jenner & Block as an associate.

1993

Christine Burrell reports that her work as a contract attorney, doing freelance legal work for other attorneys, is evolving into a career. She works out of her Portland, Oregon home and spends her free time searching for ways to run a better home-based law office.

1994

Devon Klein reports that he is working at the headquarters of Kumon USA, Inc. in New York, where he has assumed the title of Corporate Counsel in HQ.

This past January, Patrick G. McCarthy assumed duties as General Counsel for Capitol Title Company of Clayton, Missouri. Prior to this current position, Patrick worked in areas of tort litigation with the law firm of Harry J. Nichols in St. Louis.

Joanne Jacoby Moskovic has joined the Chicago firm of Joel H. Greenburg, Ltd. She is concentrating in the areas of personal injury, premises liability, products liability, medical negligence, and legal negligence.

Ronald Rothstein published an article entitled, "Rethinking the Joint and Several Liability of Lenders Under CERCLA" in the Valparaiso University Law Review.

David J. Stach has joined the firm of Roby & Hood in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Bruce Tepikian will join the Kansas City firm of Shook, Hardy & Bacon as a third-year associate this September.

1995


Wedding bells are ringing for Michael Jordan who recently announced his engagement.

Paul Richards is pleased to announce that he is working as Corporate Counsel for T.T.C. Illinois, Inc. in Kankakee. T.T.C. is one of the leading professional employer organizations (PEOs) in the country.

Sharon Sergeant has accepted a position with Likens & Blomquist in the Windy City. She handles foreclosure litigation and other real estate matters in the firm's Chicago office.

In Memoriam...

1926 Willard Lowe
1934 Roland Dierker
1935 Clarence Harney
1939 Eldon Wright
1950 John Bolgert
1952 Joseph Scionti
1967 James McCabe
1979 Susan Kellock
1984 Lee Humphrey Dodd
In a special nod to the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg War Trials, this year’s Seegers lecturer was a person eminently qualified to recall that historic legal event. Bernard D. Meltzer, the Edward H. Levi Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus at the University of Chicago Law School, served as Trial Counsel at the infamous war crimes trial from 1945-1946. Meltzer delivered the 1996 Seegers Lecture entitled, “War Crimes’ Trial: Nuremberg and the former Yugoslavia.”

Remembering what he calls, “the real trial of the century,” Meltzer offered his reflections on Nuremberg and some thoughts on the current panel convened by the United Nations to hear cases of alleged war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. Articulate and engaging in spite of a case of laryngitis, Meltzer spoke for an hour, then answered a number of questions from the audience gathered in the Tabor Auditorium.

He began by recounting the history of the trial, reminding the audience that the Nuremberg activities opened with the reading of a 100-page indictment against the 21 captured Nazi leaders of the fallen Third Reich. The prosecution team opted to rely on documents rather than live witnesses to make their case— a decision that allowed the team to sidestep numerous practical problems that Meltzer outlined for the audience.

Meltzer’s personal experience at the Nuremberg trials included responsibility for presenting the concentration camp case and documenting camp activities. Although there was a dearth of information about the Nazi concentration camps, Meltzer said that his task was “a lawyer’s dream and a humanist’s nightmare.” Along the way, Meltzer also interrogated Hermann Goering, who he characterized as highly intelligent and also diabolical.

In his concluding remarks, Meltzer made some comparisons between the Nuremberg tribunal and the current Yugoslavian tribunal. Meltzer noted that the most serious problem facing the Yugoslavian tribunal is that only a few low level offenders are in custody. This, in sharp contrast to the Nuremberg trial which featured an array of the Nazi Party’s highest ranking leaders. Nevertheless, Meltzer said he believes that a lasting peace will not come to fruition in the former Yugoslavia until all those charged with war crimes, including people who are currently leading political factions, are taken into custody and tried.
Professor Phillip L. Brockinston, Jr., has retired from the School of Law after 24 years. He received his B.A. in English from Amherst College in 1962 and his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1965. After law school, he was a teaching assistant at Indiana University and then practiced law for six years, specializing in corporate matters and estate planning. He came to Valpo in 1972 and taught primarily in the areas of corporate law and estate planning. He served for six years as the Assistant Dean and also served on numerous University and School of Law committees.

Professor Laura G aston Dooley presented her inaugural lecture this past March entitled, "The Cult of Finality: Rethinking Collateral Estoppel in the Postmodern Age." At VUSL, professors are required to present an inaugural lecture within one year after attaining the rank of full professor. Leading members of the audience through a thought-provoking postmodern analysis, Dooley challenged the faculty and students to revisit basic questions like "when is a fact not a fact?" and "what is a fact, and who gets to say what a fact is?" According to Dooley's theory, collateral estoppel, as currently defined, is inconsistent with postmodern thought. Collateral estoppel rests on the premise that once a fact is established, it is forever fixed. Postmodernism, however, holds that facts are merely constructions, products of whatever biases the factfinder brings with him/her into the courtroom. Under a postmodern analysis, therefore, collateral estoppel may perpetuate inconsistencies including who determines facts (Dooley would argue that juries, not judges should determine facts in a case since juries are small communities and postmodernism asserts that facts are social constructions) whether all facts equally weighted (again, Dooley would say that current applications of collateral estoppel are inequitable since courts are far more likely to apply defensive non-mutual collateral estoppel rather than offensive non-mutual collateral estoppel. Therefore, defendants, who are frequently larger, more powerful litigants, have built in advantages.). Dooley came to the School of Law in 1990 from the University of Chicago where she was a Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Lecturer in Law. She received her J.D. from Washington University School of Law in St. Louis, was elected to the Order of the Coif, and served as a journal editor. Dooley currently teaches courses in Civil Procedure, Feminist Legal Theory, Complex Litigation, and Legal Ethics.


Professor Ivan Bodensteiner's recently published article, "Affirmative Action - A Time for Leadership", can be found in Common Ground 24, 1996. During the Martin Luther King Day activities Professor Bodensteiner participated in an affirmative action panel discussion. He was also a panelist in the WLSA's program entitled "Pornography, First Amendment and Equality"; and he presented "Norplant as a Condition of Probation - Constitutional Issues" at the Indiana Correctional Association Conference.

Professor Paul H. Brietzke discussed a paper by Ed Buscallia (Georgetown) at the Law and Economics of Integration (of the European Union and other common markets) Conference in May. The Conference was held in the fourteenth-century Carthusian monastery that is the University of Siena's conference facility, and it was opened by Judge Guido Calabresi of the Second Circuit. After serving as Visiting Professor in Comparative Constitutional Law for a month at the University of Trento, Brietzke travelled to Munich. There, he discussed ongoing research with Professor Heinrich Scholler, and participated in discussions of comparative constitutional law with the "Krueger Gruppe" and discussed human rights issues with Mongolian Government officials. With Scholler, he went to the Charles
University in Prague, to discuss research and teaching exchanges and a possible conference (in Prague) concerning administrative law reforms in newly democratic and marketized countries. Brietzke then presented a paper on federalism under the new Constitution, to the German Ethiopian Studies Conference in Gottingen. Finally, Brietzke travelled to Triste (Italy) to finalize details on a new research project in Eritrea with Professor Marco Guadagni. (Brietzke and Guadagni were Ph.D. students together at the University of London in the 1970s.) Brietzke's "Self-Determination, or Jurisprudential Confusion Exacerbating Political Conflict" appeared in 14 Wisconsin International Law Journal 69 (1995).

Professor Jack Hitler has announced that, beginning next fall, he shall teach on a part-time basis.

Government Documents Librarian Sally Holterhoff was recently elected Chair of the Council of Chapter Presidents of the American Association of Law Libraries. Ms. Holterhoff was also an invited guest lecturer in the Government Information course taught at the Indiana University South Bend School of Library and Information Science.

Professor Rosalie Levinson's article, "State and Federal Constitutional Law Developments", will soon be published in the Indiana Law Review. In January Professor Levinson was in Steamboat Springs, Colorado, presenting a CLE lecture entitled "Litigating Constitutional Claims Under Section 1983", and in March she delivered a lecture entitled "Title VII and the Civil Rights Act of 1991", as part of the Chicago-Kent College of Law's annual Civil Rights Conference. Professor Levinson also chaired and served as moderator of a program on Anti-Semitism during VU's Martin Luther King Day activities.

Professor Seymour Moskowitz recently completed the annual update of The Federal Trial Guide (Matthew Bender Publishers). Last month he presented a paper entitled, "New Remedies for Elder Abuse/Neglect" at the North American Conference on Parents and Children in Quebec, Canada.

Professor Mary Persyn reviewed Susan Grafton's mystery novel "L is for Lawless" as part of the University's Books & Coffee series. She was also elected to a 2-year term as President of the Indiana State Quilt Guild.


Professor Ruth C. Vance was elected Secretary of the AALS Section on Legal Writing, Reasoning and Research. Professor Vance chaired the section's program entitled "The Place of Narrative in Legal Writing" at the AALS national convention. The two negotiation teams coached by Professor Vance advanced to the national rounds in Baltimore in February, with one of the teams placing fourth in the nation. Finally, Professor Vance played Edith in the Law School's production of "The Pirates of Penzance".

This past January, Professor Linda Whitton was elected to the Executive Committee of the AALS Section on Aging and the Law. In March 1996 she was selected as Vice Chair of the ABA's Committee on Long-term Health Care. Additionally, Professor Whitton published an article entitled, "Caring for the Incapacitated: A Case for Nonprofit Surrogate Decision Makers in the Twenty-First Century," 64 University of Cincinnati Law Review (1996).

Professor Geri Jonover gave a presentation this past January at the Tampa Bay Holocaust Museum entitled, "Anti-Semitism and Holocaust Denial in the Academy: A Tort Remedy."
At home in a farm field or a vacant city lot, sunflowers are often planted to screen other nearby plants from harsh sun and wind. Although sometimes grown together in great numbers, even a single sunflower will flourish to the benefit of plants around it. Attorneys in solo or very small practices frequently find themselves standing alone while they serve their clients, screening them from life's challenges. Whether it's planning the future of a client's estate, or representing an AIDS-stricken boy, or seeking to reform a state's judicial appointment system, it takes a great amount of energy and self-discipline to accomplish these tasks with little or no support. And yet, VUSL has many alumni who do this successfully, day in and day out. This issue of *the Amicus* features four VUSL alumni who work in small, family-owned firms or as solo practitioners, succeeding as lawyers and making a difference in their communities.

Karen Krodel, '80, practices law in rural southern Indiana. She's been solo for the past four years after a noteworthy career in banking. Like many of her clients, Karen is also connected to the land, working on her parents' 100 year-old farm and raising heifers in her "spare time." Charles R. (VU '57) and Charles V. (VU '85) are the father and son team who run Vaughan & Vaughan, a successful family-owned firm in Lafayette. Begun by Charles' father, Charles L. Vaughan in 1913, the firm has been home for three generations of Vaughan lawyers who all relish their courtroom practice. Finally, Hilbert Bradley, '50, has hung his shingle out in Gary for the past 45 years. A prominent player in the state's civil rights struggle, Hilbert continues to work for equity and justice within Indiana's legal system.

These four are representative of many Valparaiso alumni-focused, thoughtful, leading members of their respective communities. Though their locations and areas of practice differ, they all enjoy their solo practices (and wouldn't have it any other way!) and are grateful for their Valparaiso experiences.
Pulling up to the sun-bleached barn, Karen Krodel is greeted by Ellie May - 70 pounds of tightly-wound, glossy brown, licking, drooling boxer. Ellie May is clearly excited to see Karen as she jumps and dances alongside her. These two female friends are bound by a life.

It seems that Ellie saved Karen last year when a pregnant cow on the farm went mad, mauling Karen. About the time Karen had taken one too many kicks from the 1400-pound cow, and her heart was pumping so fast she couldn't think straight, and her legs buckled despite the adrenaline pounding in her ears, Ellie came flying over a hill into the pasture. Barking, snapping, and distracting the crazed animal, the dog's commotion allowed Karen to weakly slip out of danger. Ellie saved Karen's life.

Walking toward a fenced-in grazing area where two furry, carmel-colored heifers are eating, Karen looks down at her feet, laughing. "I don't think I've ever been out here in pumps," she says, pulling a dirt clod from the back of her bone-colored heels. Though her heart is on the farm, her mind is firmly attached to an office in town. Karen is a lawyer.

Or, perhaps more accurately stated, Karen leads a dual life, as she jokingly points out. Lawyer by day, rancher by night (or weekend). It's a heckuva combination, but in rural southern Indiana, perhaps not so unusual.

Home for both Karen and Ellie May is Jasper, Indiana. Population 12,000, Jasper is the seat of Dubois County, a square stretch of land that butts up against the massive Hoosier National Forest. It's beautiful country filled with winding two-lane state roads, dense hardwood groves, and fringes of wildflowers. Red barns dot the landscape and thousands of acres of wheat, corn and soybeans are planted each spring and harvested each autumn.

Dubois County is populated by wealthy farm families who live along gravel roads, and by well-off executives who run successful companies on Jasper's paved streets. This potent combination of fertile land and savvy industry has blessed the county residents and given Karen plenty of opportunity for her tax and estate planning practice.

In business for herself since 1993, Karen's practice is flourishing. Eighty percent of her time is spent on tax or estate planning with the other 20 percent devoted to a smattering of other issues. "I'll stay here (in Jasper) my whole life now. I won't move," she says with a satisfied grin. "It was a real scary thing to do — hanging out my own shingle — but it was probably the best decision I've ever made."

Conversation rolls off her tongue with the easy accent southern Indiana natives carry. Karen is a truly good natured person quick to smile and shake your hand. Her sentences are punctuated with enthusiastic nods of agreement followed by a "no doubt about it." In spite of her years of advanced education and sophisticated business training, she is clearly at home in Jasper, not a skyscraper in sight, not a gourmet coffee shop to be found.

Karen's office is in downtown Jasper, across from the county's most famous restaurant, "The Schnitzelbank" (Jasper was settled by German Catholics and still boasts tidy streets, flourishing congregations, and authentic ethnic fare). She does a short radio spot every Thursday from "the Schnitz", as it's affectionately called by locals, focusing on common legal concerns or other issues she thinks her audience should be aware of. Although the practice began as a public service for Jasper residents, Karen admits that it has become unintentional advertising. "I'm known as the radio lady now," she says, laughing.
The radio lady's clients are greeted by an efficient receptionist, and led into her modern office. Karen makes a point of mentioning that all her furnishings are manufactured in Jasper or by subsidiaries of Jasper businesses, supporting local industry. Karen sits behind a deep, rosewood colored Kimball desk, attired in a sleek navy pinstriped outfit. Her office walls are uncluttered, and her desk supports a few papers and a marble lamp. This is the firm. One secretary, one waiting room, one office, just the way Karen wants it.

"I like being the boss, being in control of my time and my goals," she says. "I didn't want the rat race of a large firm. Working for myself, I have my weekends free. And if I want to spend part of my day writing congratulatory or thank you notes to clients or friends, I can. If I want to spend part of my day being cordial and attending town events, I can, and I do that. The only person I have to worry about is me," Karen says, explaining her choice to go solo.

Okay, but why Jasper? Why estate planning? Why plunge ahead as a woman in a male-dominated field? Why assume the financial risks of a solo practitioner? For Karen, all these questions are part of the puzzle of her dual life.

Born and raised in Jasper, Karen grew up on her parents' 120 acre hog farm and attended a three-room school and get a law degree. I only sent out three law school applications. Rutgers was interested, but I decided to be at a place where people were on a first name basis (matter of fact, Prof. Al Meyer's address is taped to the base of Karen's desk lamp since they still correspond regularly). "As I look back on my time at Valparaiso I really appreciate the ethical and moral fiber that was woven into the programs. I had professors that I saw in class on Friday and then in church on Sunday. Where else do you get that kind of legal education?" she asks. "I've never heard any other graduate from another law school say things like that. Valpo is special."

During her time at Valparaiso, Karen discovered she had a knack for Professor Gromley and Professor Hiller's tax, property, and trusts & estate courses. With their encouragement, she applied for the strenuous LL.M. program at the University of Miami, Florida. For twelve months she sat in classes from 6 p.m. till midnight, Monday through Friday. Daylight hours were spent in the library, prepping for class. Tests were given every Saturday at 6 p.m. and students could scribble away until 3 a.m. before professors collected the test books. "It was so intense," Karen says, "and it was an expensive education. But I wouldn't trade any of it for the equivalent work experience. I picked up five years of legal experience in that one-year program."

After that slavish year in Miami, Karen retreated to the solace of Dubois County. Not long after she was back in Jasper, an older lawyer asked if she would like to buy his practice and run it. "With that offer, I went down to the bank to see if they would loan me any more money, but I ended up getting a job offer from the bank president instead," she says with a smile. That chance offer turned into an eight year career in banking. During that time, Karen amassed a wealth of knowledge about finances, investments, stocks, bonds, and government obligations; all of which primed her for a key position in her own firm.

"When I first told my parents I was thinking about opening my own practice, they said it's about time," Karen recalls, swivelling in her leather chair. "Mom's comment was, you've been arguing with me since you were 6 years old so you might as well get paid for it." Their support coupled with her own
focused ambition helped build a successful solo practice.

Was Karen worried about leaving a structured corporate setting with dozens of officemates? "I knew solo work would be much different than my bank work, but I was ready for it. Solo practice requires a great deal of self-discipline and organization. You have to be flexible and patient and consistent in your work. Fortunately, I'm very particular. If the quality of my work passes my inspection, I know it's an A or better," she says.

"And there's no doubt about the fact that you need to cultivate relationships with other attorneys if you're on your own. It really helps to be able to pick up the phone and bounce ideas off someone else or ask for another opinion," Karen says, noting that solo practitioners have to invest time in building relationships since other lawyers aren't always just down the hall anymore.

She also spends a great deal of time getting to know her clients. "This business tax and estate planning is really about people," Karen explains. "Money is just a tool for my clients. I've seen plenty of cases where a will just didn't fit the person. Then the person has to contort and fit into the trust instead of vice versa.

"Post-death cases are like putting together a puzzle," she says. "The puzzle is the person's life. On the other hand, thinking about those kinds of puzzles is how I create what a will is going to be when I sit down to write it. But if you approach the puzzle looking only at the predeath situation, then you'll only tell half the story," she says with a glimmer in her eye. It's clear that Karen relishes the challenges her work presents.

Nevertheless, estate planning can be a difficult business to discuss with a client. Karen concedes that when she began her practice she often found herself more emotionally involved with her clients' sensitive cases than she had intended. "I tended to be the open ear, the listener," she says, adding that she quickly learned a professional counselor would be more helpful to her clients who were working through grief issues than could she.

"I also think that estate planning is seen as an acceptable field for female lawyers," she says, even in a town like Jasper where the businesses are predominantly male owned. Karen enjoys terrific rapport with her widowed clients, as well as with the male clients who seem to be comfortable discussing sensitive, sometimes emotional issues with her. She admits that these same gentlemen might not hire her for their corporate litigation needs, but she fits the bill when it comes to pre- and postdeath work.

Learning to balance professional demands has been an important key to Karen's successful solo practice. The second key, she says, is her other life back on the farm.

Karen spends her weekends and free time studying growth charts, reading up on EPDs (estimated progeny differentials), then purchasing and raising select heifers. Her specialty is cows with low fat content and excellent breeding traits. Is this some top secret project for McDonalds? Actually, her "hobby" is far more sophisticated than that.

Looking ahead to trends within the beef industry, Karen thinks lean red meat will be the wave of the future. With that in mind, she scours cattle auctions for certain breeds of heifers with low fat-to-meat ratios and successful birthing patterns. "You know, when I started this, I knew zero about animal science or health, but I've learned so much. And I find it all fascinating," she says with a smile. "Gosh, I've had gobs of fun!" I build fences, put up hay, and tend the animals with vaccinations and medications. I'm also raising new strains of hay that produce high protein content and more bales per acre.

"Being at the farm is just an extreme release from my business. If I didn't have this, I don't know what I'd do," she says. An invitation to visit the Krodel family farm is offered easily and with great enthusiasm. It may be eleven o'clock on a Tuesday morning, but Karen is her own boss and if she wants to take visitors out to see her cows, she can.

Crunching over the gravel road which leads to the 100-year old family farm house, Karen points out the various buildings and pastures. Oblivious to her immaculate office attire, she storms over to a feeding area, hefting open a long wooden gate to greet her well-loved animals in person. Ellie May catches up to the procession, but knows she cannot vie successfully with the cows for attention, so she bolts back down the lane.

Scratching one of her maple-colored heifers on the nose, Karen looks across the lush Dubois County farm land and smiles saying, "You know, my life is so simple now. I know what I like to do and I do it." After 43 years, it appears that the pieces of Karen Krodel's dual life are falling neatly into the puzzle.

By Kristin Jass
All in the Family
Family tradition counts for a lot with the Vaughans. Three generations of Vaughan men and women have made their homes in Lafayette, Indiana, working as trial lawyers in the family firm: Vaughan & Vaughan. As Charley Vaughan, son of father Charles, points out, at this point in time, no matter which courtroom they enter in the Lafayette area, their reputation precedes them. But family tradition is not something the Vaughans shrug off—it’s something they embrace.

It’s also a tradition that works to the benefit of their clients. The Vaughans, Charles R., VU ’57, and Charles V. (Charley), VU ’85 are the foundation of one of Indiana’s most successful plaintiff firms. They have amassed a startlingly lop-sided win-loss record over the years, securing hefty settlements for their clients. They have also weathered highly controversial, media saturated cases like the Ryan White case (they represented young Ryan pro bono in what became the most covered news story of 1986). In short, if you hire the Vaughans, you will most likely win, and win big.

Charles is highly charged with a ruddy complexion and a contrasting thatch of white hair. His blue eyes glitter and melt into his face as he laughs loudly over courtroom jokes and stories about hard-won victories. Charley is the fulcrum, balancing his father’s oratory brilliance and the needs of their clients. He is eminently likeable, the kind of lawyer you want to tell your troubles to. Their 9th story office, located in the Bank One Building (Lafayette’s tallest skyscraper), has a panoramic view of the city, highways, factories, neighborhoods, railroad trestles, and the Wabash River winding lazily through everything.

How does a small, family-owned firm from central Indiana become one of the heaviest hitters in the state? Charles will tell you it’s genetic—you are either born a trial lawyer or you’re not. His blueprint for success: good genes, hard work, a fierce desire to win, and an honest interest in your clients.

The first requirement, good genes, is immediately obvious at Vaughan & Vaughan. The firm was begun by Charles’ father, Charles L. Vaughan in 1913. His brother, Vincent, joined him several years later forming the original Vaughan & Vaughan. Charles L. was the family’s first plaintiff lawyer, creating a name for himself throughout Tippecanoe County for his spectacular courtroom style. His son, Charles R., spent hours tagging along with his dad, going on depositions, hanging around the firm, and even sitting with his father in the courtroom during jury trials. “I knew a lot about procedures and trial tactics before going to law school because by the time I enrolled at Valpo, I had been sitting at the table or working with my dad for 10 years,” Charles says. “He was a great teacher.”

Charles enrolled at Valpo with the idea of going home to practice with his father in Lafayette. He thought his father was overworked and figured two of them in the firm would make for a lighter load. But tragedy struck early, and the elder Vaughan died in 1959, only two years after his son had joined the firm. This unexpected turn of the wheel left Charles drowning in paperwork and clients and without a lot of friends. “My dad just dominated the area in terms of courtroom cases, so after he died no one would settle with me because they all wanted to beat me,” Charles says ruefully. “I think I did 20 jury cases that first year after dad died.

“I look back on it now and I can’t believe I did what I did. I had the office operating from 8 a.m. till midnight everyday. I had two shifts of secretaries working round the clock,” he says, shaking his head and laughing. “I would be up working frantically the night before a case getting instructions done. It was crazy.”

But true to his father’s memory and the prodigious Vaughan gene pool, Charles survived his bap-
tism by fire and established what would become a lasting reputation as a charismatic courtroom advocate and tenacious fighter for his clients. But had the countless hours of research and preparation taken their toll on this solo practitioner? "About two years after Dad died and I had won a bunch of cases, I did get an offer from a large Indianapolis law firm," Charles admits. "But I had been so successful that I really couldn't imagine working for someone else. I'm not much for having anybody tell me anything," he says with a telling grin.

Son Charley followed a similar pathway growing up. Like his father and grandfather, he was intrigued with the law from an early age. Charley says he grew up in awe of his dad and of the family's history. "I've always been well aware of the reputations that preceded me," he says. "But if I was worried about measuring up then I would be doing something else today. I like knowing everything that's gone before me. It keeps me motivated. I've got plenty of reasons to get up every morning."

With his father's encouragement, he enrolled at VUSL in the fall of 1982 after graduating from Purdue and Florida Atlantic. Charley also liked the smaller class size at Valpo, and the fact that he truly got to know his professors. "You go from an instructor-student relationship to friends once you've graduated," Charley says. "I enjoy those associations a lot. I'm still good friends with Ivan Bodensteiner, Rosalie Levinson and other Valpo faculty, and I can't say that about the other institutions I've attended. To this day, I know Dad thinks his experience at Valpo was wonderful. It's nice to have a place like VUSL for so many reasons."

After graduating from the School of Law, Charley went home to Lafayette to join Vaughan & Vaughan. Although father and son will agree that they have different skills and approaches, they don't seem to have any difficulty practicing together. Charles says he "tried to stay out of his son's hair" but thinks working closely as a family team is natural. "It's an attitude," Charles says. "Simply put, you either work together or you don't. Certainly you'll have daily problems, the law makes for problems. But you have to be positive about things." He adds that if you don't like stress then you shouldn't be a trial lawyer. Charley agrees saying that you have to learn to manage the stress and how to have fun together outside the office. He and his Dad play a lot of golf on weekends to leave the office noise behind.

Though a good round of golf seems high on the Vaughans' list of stress-busters, wouldn't a couple of additional lawyers go a long way to reducing the firm's workload? Charles will tell you that's the last solution he would choose. Matter of fact, three attorneys in the firm are enough for him. "I've had as many as five or six lawyers at once working at Vaughan & Vaughan, but I don't like it when the firm is that size because I spend all my time answering questions and getting people out of jams and never get to do what I want to do. Plus," he says with a chuckle, "I've found that the more lawyers you employ, the less money you make. Right now there are three of us (Charley, Charles, and associate Robert Johnson) and that's the way I like it." Interestingly, at one point several years ago Vaughan's daughter Kelly also worked for Vaughan & Vaughan. She recently left the firm to manage WGLM, a radio station in Lafayette.

With his lean and mean philosophy, Charles built his family's firm into a major powerhouse. Vaughan & Vaughan's primary focus is personal injury cases, though Charles says there's hardly a damage suit to be named that they haven't tackled at some time. Father and son handle about six cases a year together, with Charley taking care of case selection, research, and discovery, and Charles going to bat in the courtroom. "Dad is not fearful. He'll take a challenge head on," Charley says. "When we try cases together, we usually both share the opening statement and closing argument, but he always does the cross examinations. That's our strategy."

Charles admits that he loves the courtroom work above everything else. "It's all about timing in a courtroom," he says, sitting forward in his high-backed chair. "That's what I worry about most with a jury. Some of my best cross examinations have been 10 minutes. You have to constantly make the jury aware of the fact that you are thinking about them and how valuable their time is."

Charles' reputation as a wily trial lawyer has secured Vaughan & Vaughan a host of eminent cases
including what became the firm's most celebrated case involved young Ryan White, the Indiana boy who contracted the AIDS virus and was initially banned from attending his Kokomo grade school. This particular case came to the attention of Charles because he had, at that time, recently represented Amy Sloan, a young lady who had contracted the AIDS virus as a result of a blood transfusion. After successfully suing for damages on behalf of the Sloans, Mrs. White thought that the Vaughans might be able to help her son Ryan fight the local school system.

Now, ten years after that groundbreaking case, we know the Vaughans were successful in their fight, though the pathway was filled with more twists and turns than Charles cares to remember. Not to mention the fact that the case gained tremendous global notoriety. Charley recalls groggily answering his phone at 3 a.m. to find an Australian television show host on the other end, wanting to do an interview. Stories like this are common, father and son both recount innumerable tales of television, radio, and print reporters begging leads, storming their office, ambushing them in parking lots, and generally keeping them on the front pages for an entire year.

At that time, Charley had just graduated from VUSL and joined his father at Vaughan & Vaughan. He carries vivid memories of that amazing legal battle. "My final year at Valpo, dad had worked on the [Amy] Sloan case. There was some media interest in it, but nothing like what happened with Ryan's case," he recounts. "Truthfully though, I loved every minute of it," Charley says, smiling and sitting back in his leather chair. "What an education that was. Dad is in his element in the courtroom and we certainly spent a good deal of time in courtrooms during that case. I've seen a lot of people who are supposed to be tremendous trial lawyers, but dad still inspires me. I think he measures up to anyone."

In the end, several things came out of the White case, including landmark precedents and eventually, legislation centering around the civil rights of persons who are HIV-positive. Eventually a movie was made about Ryan White's story. Charles was asked to serve as legal consultant for the film and though he didn't always agree with the director's portrayal of the legal proceedings, he does note, with some pride, that George C. Scott played him in the movie.

Movies, television cameras, multimillion dollar settlements—what a business! The Vaughans, however, shrug off that glamorous assessment of their work. Instead, they say that being a plaintiff's attorney is about something entirely different. "If there's any satisfaction in the law, it's because you help people," Charley says. "There are tremendous highs and tremendous lows in this business. But for me, the highs far outweigh the lows.

"Being a lawyer carries a great deal of responsibility," he continues. "Every day you see people that would be in a very bad position without your help. Believe me, that weighs heavy on you. You want to do well for them." Charley and his dad both worry about what they call "maintaining a level playing field" for their clients. In their opinion, legislatures and big businesses are more and more often dodging or regulating their responsibilities to injured individuals. Matter of fact, Charley maintains that individuals are forced to sue nowadays to get the damages they deserve. "You have to get an attorney and file suit to let [corporations] know you mean business. It's the way of the world now," he says as a smile slips from his face. "Filing a suit has become just another part of the recovery process since meaningful settlement discussions rarely take place without a lawsuit for damages on file.

"In the law there truly are two sides to every story. There will always be two sides and that's why we'll always need judges, lawyers, and jurists. I don't see that ever changing. But I just hope the playing field stays level for everyone who goes through the system," Charley says. If Charley doesn't see the system ever changing, it is equally as difficult to imagine the system, at least in Lafayette, Indiana, without a Vaughan striding through courthouse corridors. Three generations of Vaughans have worked in the family firm, drawing on good genes, hard work, a fierce desire to win, and an honest interest in their clients. That may never change, either.

By Kristin Jass
Hilbert Bradley is one of those remarkable people who has dedicated himself to improving life for others. Though he has occasionally enjoyed the freedoms he has picketed, lobbied and fought for during the past 45 years, more often than not he has simply watched as younger generations reap the benefits of his labors. Hilbert is a crusader and he understands this is the lot of people who accept that role.

He hesitantly, quietly calls himself a freedom fighter. When asked "is that how you think of yourself?" he replies, "well, yes, I guess so." No bravado or fanfare, just a simple yes. After an hour of conversation with Bradley, it's clear that he has been, during the past four decades, one of the movers and shakers in the state's civil rights movement. But it's nearly impossible to get him to render that assessment of his career. He talks about his accomplishments with quiet pride and modest honesty. Bradley just tells his story with no name dropping or embellished yarns. He answers the questions that are asked without offering paragraphs of embroidered history.

Through the years, Bradley's law degree has represented many things: the first African-American to attend the Valparaiso University School of Law; the first sibling in his family to obtain an advanced degree; the foundation for "The Fair Share" Organization which fought to integrate Gary's service industries; the validation to hold meetings with state gubernatorial candidates demanding equitable representation for women and persons of color on the bench.

Now he practices law out of a grey, stone building on Eleventh Avenue in Gary. The recently remodeled office with its new carpeting and freshly painted hallways sits atop the location of the original Bradley Law Offices, surrounded by a handful of small, family owned businesses and a whole lot of boarded up, abandoned structures. Bradley is an articulate, handsome man with watchful grey eyes. There is no doubt that he could be practicing law anywhere, but he has chosen to stay in Gary and work in the community that has been his home since 1950.

When Bradley was growing up in Repton, Alabama (a little town outside of Birmingham), he had no idea he would earn a law degree. His father was an insurance agent working for the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, then the nation's largest black-owned insurance corporation. His mother was a full-time mom and seamstress for the neighborhood. Though education was very important to his mother, Bradley didn't set his sights on a legal degree until high school. "I suppose when I was a teen I became fascinated with courtroom scenes in movies," he says, trying to recall his interest in legal matters. "Or maybe it was the 'whites only' signs on restrooms and in railroad stations. Those must have had an impact on me as a child and stayed with me for the rest of my life."

Regardless of his original motivation, Bradley dedicated himself to earning a degree, though WWII and a lack of funding both interrupted his schooling at various points. As a veteran, however, Bradley could take advantage of the GI bill to earn a degree. By 1938 he was married and supporting three children, but he began his college education at Tennessee State College, then an all-black institution. After the war, he attended IU-Bloomington, an all together different experience. "As you can imagine, there weren't a lot of African Americans at Indiana in the mid-forties," Bradley says. "It wasn't a cakewalk there. I recall an incident in which a young white friend of mine wanted me to join his fraternity. Of course he found out the organization had an exclusive clause banning blacks. I think he was very sad about this, and of course embarrassed," Bradley recalls, with a shake of his head.
After completing three years at IU, he pursued admission to law schools. Interestingly, Valparaiso University offered him full tuition in the form of a Presidential Scholarship. They were interested, Bradley says, in integrating the law school and thought he was the person to do it. Did the administration actually tell him that? "Not in so many words," he recalls, "but they made their purpose clear at the time." O.P. Kretzmann was University President and John Morland was the law school Dean, both of whom felt strongly about Bradley's attendance and his success in the program.

"I remember when it came time for exams during our first semester, Dean Morland tutored me to prepare me for the tests," Bradley says. "Matter of fact, the Dean and his wife invited me to live with them for a week so he could work with me. They were both very fine Christian people and I enjoyed that experience very much." Though Bradley had the support of both Kretzmann and Morland, the same could not be said of everyone at the law school. Bradley admits that he often sat through classes peppered with racial jokes. Nevertheless, he was determined to earn his law degree, and graduated with 32 other men in the Class of 1950.

After graduation from law school, Bradley held a number of government positions, including serving as a probation officer for four years. In 1958, he decided to run for justice of the peace. As he explains, another African-American also ran, and in the classic political scenario, the two men split the black vote and instead the white candidate was elected. After that disappointing experience, Bradley decided to spend more time educating Gary's African-American community about supporting minority candidates, and organizing concrete ways to increase black influence in the city's economic and political spheres.

From the "Elect Bradley" committee, a new group was born: the Fair Share Committee. In addition to his solo legal practice, Bradley spent the next decade fighting for tangible change. The Fair Share organization's first call to action was aimed at local merchants who had all white staffs despite the fact that they catered to nearly all black clientele. As Bradley says with a wry chuckle, "it was basically taxation without representation." The Organization pushed for integrated workforces by picketing and boycotting local grocery stores. Eventually their boycotts closed down a local Kroger store and finally forced the Gary AGP to hire its first African-American employee.

Although the Kroger Corporation sued the Fair Share Committee for $100,000 in damages, with Bradley's efforts the courts eventually ruled in favor of Fair Share, based on a then-recent case which held that African-American groups were akin to labor unions and could rightly work for economic reform within an industry.

Looking back on those heady days of newly found economic and social power, Bradley says the Fair Share organization truly wasn't afraid of losing, not even when Kroger brought all its legal force to bear on the small group of organizers. "I'm sure what Dr. King was doing about that same time had an impact on us. We thought that what we were doing was the right thing. We really did. And because of that we always thought that we were going to win," Bradley says. "At that time (in the late 1950s and early 1960s) we saw a real vacuum in Gary. The NAACP wasn't doing much with direct action. The Fair Share organization filled that gap."

Bradley's success with that grassroots committee brought him to the forefront of the emerging black political movement. When Gordon Richard Hatcher (VU '59) was elected as the first African-American Mayor of Gary in 1968, Bradley found an office in city hall as Hatcher's Corporation Counsel. Though Hatcher's election was an indication of just how powerful the black community had become since the Fair Share Committee's first boycott 10 years prior, the stakes were high and the local and national spotlights were trained on the administration. "We were under a tremendous amount of pressure," Bradley recalls. "Richard couldn't walk out of the office without the television cameras and radio microphones following him. It was really too much."

After a little more than eight stress-filled months, Bradley and Hatcher parted company although they remain fast friends and still work on projects together. Bradley decided to stay in Gary and open his solo practice again, specializing in criminal and constitutional law. But he couldn't seem to stay out of the fight and eventually founded the Indiana Coalition for Black Judicial Officials. This new group worked to repeal Indiana's merit system for appointing judges on the basis that it was unfairly keeping women and minorities off the bench.

Judge James Kimbrough's untimely death in 1987 left Lake County without a single African-American judge in any of its 13 Superior Courts (the City Court had one black official at that time) despite the fact that 25% of the voting population was African-American. True to his Fair Share philosophy, Bradley rallied for concrete action against what he perceived as gross inequity. He organized a group of protesters who picketed statewide including on the steps of the Indiana...
Supreme Court every May 1 (national Law Day) and July 4. The protesters were simply asking for greater representation of minorities and women in the state court system.

Finally, in 1988, Bernard Carter (VU '84) ran unopposed and became the first African-American elected to the Lake County bench in the state's history. Eventually Sheila Moss (VU '81) was appointed to the bench in Crown Point, and others followed. Spurred on by this progress, Bradley was determined to pave the way for African-Americans in the state's highest courts.

The 1990 gubernatorial race was in full swing when Bradley approached both Evan Bayh and John Mutz. He lobbied both candidates, asking for a promise that if elected they would consider appointing qualified minorities or women to the Indiana Supreme or Appellate Court. Bradley says to his surprise, both men agreed. What's more, when Bayh was elected he kept his word. He appointed Robert Rucker (VU '77) to the Court of Appeals in 1991 and more recently, Myra Selby to the Supreme Court. In addition, Bradley's efforts, along with those of other community leaders, succeeded in boosting the number of African-Americans on the bench from 5 in 1987 to approximately 19 today.

With all of Bradley's involvement in this movement, how was he passed over for a position in the judiciary? "Oh, I was offered a couple of judgeships, but I turned them down," he says, sitting back in his chair. "I felt that if I accepted those positions, I would deter others from becoming involved in the civil rights struggle. I was concerned that there would be a tendency to think that I had selfish motives for my actions. And the next time I decided to champion the rights of minorities, someone would view my actions as disingenuous." So instead, Bradley stepped aside and let others walk down the pathway he had helped clear.

His reformist activities continue today, since, he says, there is still work to be done. "We do have unfinished business. We lack an African-American judge at the federal level in the State of Indiana," Bradley says, indicating that his days of lobbying politicians are not over yet.

In addition to his activist work, Bradley maintains his solo practice in downtown Gary. While he enjoys working for himself, he concedes that flying solo is difficult. "Looking back on it now, if I had to do it all over again I think I would enter into a partnership," he says, reflecting on the ever-growing amount of paperwork and reading involved in today's cases. "When I first started, you could really be a solo practitioner. Now a days it requires a separation of duties. You need one lawyer doing research and another doing discovery. Most lawyers my age were general practitioners but today you need to be a specialist to keep up with the law."

Bradley says he also senses a change in the personal code of ethics that govern lawyers of his generation versus those of today's. "When I first began, virtue and commitment were prevalent. If a lawyer made a commitment and shook hands, that was sufficient. Today, however, you had better get it in writing," he says with a nod of his head. "Most of the old-timers, if they told you there was an agreement, you didn't need anything else. I think the idea of a code of ethics meant something and I'm not sure that's the case anymore."

Although Bradley lumps himself into the "old-timer" category, his calendar tells a different story. He is busy trying court cases, lobbying government leaders, accepting lifetime achievement awards from the City of Gary, and working, working, working for change. But don't tell Hilbert Bradley he's a hero. He'll tell you that he's just doing his job.

By Kristin Jass
1996 moot court competition

Supreme Court Justice Scalia presides over Moot Court Competition

The seventh annual Judge Luther M. Swygert Memorial Moot Court Competition played host to a hot bench this past January. Presiding over the day's activities was United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Antonin Scalia. The bench was rounded out by the Hon. Guido Calabresi, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the Hon. Frank Easterbrook, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, the Hon. Randall T. Shepard, Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, and the Hon. Myra Selby, Justice on the Indiana Supreme Court.

Marked by witty banter, rigorous questioning, and challenging hypotheticals, the bench heard arguments from two teams. Honed from a field of 25, Heather Hamilton and Michael Urso squared off against Jody Schmelzer and William Siebers, arguing two issues. The first dealt with whether a parent has a fundamental right to decide how to discipline a child, and if so, does a State have an interest sufficient to overcome that right and impose criminal punishment? The second issue focused on whether conditioning probation on the medical implantation of a contraceptive drug violates an individual's constitutional right to make decisions about his or her body.

After several hours of lively debate and discussion, Schmelzer and Siebers emerged victorious. Siebers was also named this year's best oral advocate. All four students were guests of the bench at a luncheon following the competition.

Justice Scalia's duties did not end after the morning's events. He addressed more than 600 people later that afternoon during a public lecture in the Chapel of the Resurrection. Speaking on the topic of constitutional interpretation, Scalia peppered his remarks with jokes, keeping the crowd chuckling throughout his hour-long address.

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Scalia, who labels himself an 'originalist' when it comes to constitutional interpretation, compared the theories of originalism and living constitutional interpretation. Scalia asserted that originalists believe the Constitution has a fixed meaning which was placed in the document at its completion. On the other hand, under the relatively new theory of a 'living constitution,' Scalia sees constitutional meaning changing from generation to generation according to "revolving standards of decency that reflect a maturing society." He does concede, however, that the living constitution theory seems to have permeated our modern society. 'When I was young, if you were frustrated with the state of affairs you would say, 'there ought to be a law.' Now people say, 'it's in the constitution.'"

He concluded his remarks saying, "It's not a judge's job to decide what is justice. That is the job of the legislature. A judge's job is to determine what the law means. A judge's first job is fidelity to the law." Scalia finished his visit to Valparaiso taking questions from a number of faculty and students in the audience. Although this trip marks the first time Scalia has visited Valpo's campus, he has been part of VUSL's curriculum previously, teaching at the summer study abroad program in Cambridge, England in 1994.
1995-1996 Dean's Annual Campaign
During my year as chairperson of the 1995-1996 Dean's Annual Campaign, I have come to appreciate more than ever the generous nature of VUSL alumni. Having recognized the ongoing need to invest in the excellence of the law school, I am proud to report that hundreds of alumni responded generously to give a total of $190,600.50 to support the efforts of the Dean, Faculty and Staff. To each of you who made gifts this year, I extend my congratulations and thanks.

Sharon King, '57 Chairperson, 1995-1996, Dean's Annual Campaign
Alumni Participation Rate: 18.3%

Gift range: $10.00 - $20,000
($50,258.80 more than last year)

Total Donors: 628 (125 more than last year — a 25% increase)

Total Dollars Raised: $190,600.50
($50.258.80 more than last year — a 36% increase)

Average gift: $303.50

Gift range: $10.00 - $20,000
Sullivan, Jr., Frank *

O'Drobinak, Jack

Mullin, Frank fi
Vaughn, George S Cindy

Hannnah, Donna J.

Martz, Hugo S Kathryn

Rifaordy, Denis S Carolyn

Von Tobel, Paul

Welter, Donna

John O'Drobinak, PC.

Assoc., inc.

Swygert, Gertrude

Shaffer, Thomas L.

Ace Hardware

Grant Foundation'

Centier Bank

George A. Bates Memorial

Goodman, Naomi'

Brunswick Corporation

Firmi:

Jifco Products

Porter County Anesthesia

Monsanto Company

First Citizens Bank

Weslaco Oil :

Amoco Foundation, Inc.

3M Foundation

U.S. West

ACE Foundation

Oppliger, Ernest F.

Smith, Maxwell P.

Fidovich, Michael G.

Wyneken, Warren W.

Brown, Jr., Edwin T.

Degen, William H.

Gray, Harold

Hofman, Jr., George B.

Colbert, John

Cobb, Norman B.

Meyer, Alfred W.

Nieter, Paul F.

Oppliger, Ernest F.

Ratliff, Wesley Y.

Schnack, Loren E.

Smith, Maxwell P.

Easton, Richard R.

Ferris, William D.

Roche, Kathleen J.

Wyble, F. Merrill

1953

Boltz, William H.

Duesenberg, Robert H.

Freeman, Joyce

Schnack, Loren E.

1945

Mann, Robert L.

1955

Bayless, Rodney H.

Berming, William A.

Delworth, Jr., John J.

Kraut, Thomas H.

Snowden, Robert J.

1956

Gother, Ronald E.

Kippen, Richard M.

Krentz, Peter L.

1957

Bloch, J. R.

Herrmann, Roland A.

King, Sharon L.

Theiss, William R.

Vaughan, Charles R.

1958

Holman, Donald R.

McCain, David H.

Melcher, Paul A.

 Prevall, Donald E.

Tabor, Glenn J.

Wintershoff, William W.

1959

Gray, Sr., Terry C.

Harchar, Richard G.

Meyer, Karl F.

Schildmayer, Herbert A.

1960

Hall, Raymond W.

Nickel, Dieter H.

Probst, Robert C.

1961

Bressfield, Eugene E.

Delaurentis, John L.

Grote, Galen L.

Lawson, Jack W.

Zimmermann, Albert W.

1962

Allen, Jack R.

Evans, Larry G.

Fellowes, Donald C.

Gilbert, Gary M.

Morrison, Alan S.

Wilhelm, Charles H.

1963

Beier, Robert A.

Lindquist, R. Kent

1964

Andersen, Jr., William W.

Beard, Robert L.

Beran, David A.

Berner, David A.

Buikema, Ronald

Jensen, Wayne M.

Malak, Jeffrey A.

1965

Gerlach, David F.

Katansky, Rudy c.

Lacy, Paul

1966

Gray, Frank J.

Kozena, Jr., Daniel J.

Lee, Robert D.

1967

Berner, Bruce G.

Fleck, Jr., Charles J.

Hubert, David P.

Kundert, David J.

Landmeier, Allen L.

Landstedt, Norman E.

Pasch, William H.

Siewertk, Michael L.

Tsoutsouras, James V.

1968

Bethe, Kenneth N.

Cockerill, Thomas M.

Erick, John R.

Hass, George H.

Hennecke, Paul A.

Matching Gift Companies:

J3 Foundation

Pima Foundation

Sage Foundation

3M Foundation

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Hoskins, L. D.

Kirkland & Ellis Foundation

KPMG Peat Marwick LLP

Lutheran Brotherhood

Kurtis, Frederick A.

Kurz, Edwin A.

Linch, William F.

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Northwestern Mutual Life

Children's Hospital

Rockwell International Corp

Second National Bank

Sotheby's

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Standard Oil of New Jersey

Steel Company of

U.S. Steel

Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.

Union Carbide

Union Carbide

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to 1995-1996 Dean's
Annual Campaign

by Class

1929

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2025
Every Class since 1947 participated, along with the classes of 1942, 1941, 1939, 1937, 1936 and 1926!
Walker, Karen S.
Wehling, Katherine E.

1984
Cornell, John R.
Flascinero, Betty J.
Forbes, Katherine R.
Kowadlus, Tula
Kirkwood, Leanna K.
Massey, Thomas A.
McCain, Kathleen M.
Nichols, Wade R.
Peters, Mitchell A.
Rinkenberger, Gwen R.
Saunders, Stacey
Terrell, Jr., George W.

1985
Boggs, III, N. Cornell
Burns, Craig M.
Christofeno, Michael A.
Davis, Karen T.
Dessau, Randy S.
Emery, C. Donald
Gallos, Aris J.
Grijier, Nadine L.
Longwell, John E.
Morgan, Steven B.
Pangere, John N.
Schayer, Donald E.
Schroeder, Edward P.
Taylor, Eartha L.
Van Der Molen, Mark T.
Vaughan, Charles V.
Well, Brent R.

1986
Brees, Deborah J.
Burns, Leo T.
Cappas, Samuel L.
Crane, Betty J.
Glass, Amy G.
Golobish Messner, Terri M.
Guest, Thomas D.
Jones, Wanda E.
Kahlhuff, Paul M.
Lan, Cindy K.
Lantis III, Edgar R.
Malloy, Jane E.
Martin, James W.
Morgan, Gwendolyn J.
Murray, Jr., P. Thomas
Pickett, Alice M.
Ruff, Randolph E.
Traylor-Wolff, Lisa M.
Whitton, Linda S.

1987
Coldiron, Cindy A.
Gensel, Brian T.
Ivers, William N.
Kibler, Linda J.
Kitsmiller, Jennifer J.
Kramer, Claudia
Martin, John E.
Newhouse, Julie A.
Sawyer, Thomas J.
Smith, Dorothy P.
Sykes, Jr., Robert S.
Taylor, Linda D.
Vogua, John M.
Weber, Melvin, C.
Weybright, Charlotte A.

1988
Colton, Mark J.
Densford, Thomas E.
Doyle Winnike, Jean L.
Faurote, Scott P.
Frazier, Ronald W.
Gross, Derla
Gunning, Jeffrey F.
Heronich, Priscilla A.
Hill, Rebecca A.
Newhouse, Tracy J.
Rhoades, Mary Jane
Rockwell, Cynthia
Scott, Robert B.
Thirlay, Larry L.
Warning, Brett L.

1989
Derslaw, Debra L.
Ellis, Scott E.
Hefton, William K.
Henning Garcia, Beth A.
Jark, Heidi B.
Klein, Nadine R.
Kundrik, A. Ted
Lavezzi, Mary Beth
Loker, Joseph O.
McVickar, Michael B.
Overman, Adrian L.
Pogue, Peter
Regnier, Kingsley G.
Willber, Jr., C. Kenneth

1990
Connolly, Mary Lou
Donaldson, William C.
Ferris, Stephen M.
Godbold, Randy
Lembessa, Maria
Marquiss, Janna
Marlow, Vonda J.
Nebelkowe, Ngozi
Tabor, Katherine
Welker, David

1991
rown Frost, Laura
Brown, Jr., William L.
Flores, M. Elizabeth
Fore, Allen
Holscher, Marilyn

Karttunen Wheeler, Renee L.
King, Michael
LaLone, Dorothy
Leweyki, Alexandra
Massa, Teresa
Rhett, Julie L.
Schlae, Bonita A.
Schwartz, Fay
Sturdvant, Carol P.
Via, Christopher M.
Whippo, Robert C.
Williams, Timothy M.

1992
Alexander, David M.
Anderson, Kim L.
Bezak, Elizabeth M.
Briggs, Nancy K.
Chapman, Christy S.
Conover, Garrett V.
Copp, Gregory W.
Engelbrecht, Kay A.
Ferngren, Lori L.
Harral, Leonardo R.
Hill, Kristen D.
Hinz, John P.
Lacey, Huy, Terri L.
Lafurse, Christopher L.
Lobbes, Richard J.
Malkowski, Lynn M.
Massa, Judith A.
Nielsen, Erik W.
Probst, Yvonne M.
Ruffolo, Ruach, Mary L.
Sennello, Robert E.
Siedel, Jeffrey F.
Trapane, Terence O.
White, Bradley C.
Wombwell, Thomas P.
Wright, Rebecca L.
Zhao, Xiao-Hua

1993
Allen, Jr., Larry J.
Anderson, Kevin
Baker, Mark W.
Booth, Bradley N.
Brown, Lisa M.
Brown-Stohler, Ann M.
Calandra, Charles S.
Cap, Robert J.
Dimmitt, James D.
D'Eliso, John M.
Dempsey, Mark E.
Desenberg, Louis A.
Dinstead, John A.
Donaldson, William C.
Eggers, Ellen J.
Eldred, Joanne K.
Ellis, Scott E.
Fabian, Janet M.
Faehner, Michael J.
Fase, Celeste L.
Faurote, Scott P.
Ferngren, Lori L.
Ferris, Stephen M.
Flynn, Jr., Jerome T.

1994
Brooks, Stacey L.
Chafey, Diana M.
Dempsey, Scott M.
Faehner, Michael J.
Fraser, Marsha E.
Jaworski, Lauren M.
Jones, Courtney A.
Kowalky, Debra L.
Loomer, Jr., Vernon E.
Machowski, Michaeline M.
Markham, Kelly R.
McGuire, Brendan F.
Meyer, Lisa S.
Micha, Carol
Moyer, Bradford S.
Nicosia, Tracey A.
Pals, Carol A.
Rothstein, Ronald Y.
Scarpelli, Scott V.
Scheid, N. Jean
Sherry, Catherine B.
Slater, Jennifer A.
Steinberg, Bobie J.
Steffen, Jacob M.
Storr, Adam M.
Strong, Todd A.
Tebikan, Bruce R.
Tsarnas, Lorena D.
Winklejohn Brady, Holly A.
Yelloway, Peter C.

1995
Alexandre, Dominique
Best, Jeffrey D.
Carroll, Diomone M.
Dagre, Christine
Gately, Kathryn
Helmer, Tracy A.
Hessler, Nathan E.
Jordan, Michael W.
Kuker, Dave
Lawyer-Smith, Marjorie
Massell, Ilse
Schvey, Steven J.
Seddon, Jill S.
Sorrell, Angela J.
Stefanovich, Melissa A.
Taylor, Wayne
Weber, Kenny Anne

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$10.00 - $99.99
Affeldt, Steve A.
Alexander, David M.
Alexandre, Dominique
Allen, Jr., Larry J.
Altobell, Richard A.
Anderson, Kevin
Appel, David C.
Baker, Mark W.
Barrett, Louis F.
Barn, John W.
Barr, Phyllis A.
Barron, David A.
Barnett, Mary
Best, Jeffrey D.
Bierma, Lloyd W.
Blees, Deborah J.
Bloch, J. R.
Bloom, A. Dale.
Boer, Randall H.
Bosco, Bradley N.
Boo, Arthur C.
Bowen, Lisa M.
Bowman, Gerald E.
Briggs, Nancy R.
Brooke, III, Robert H.
Brooks, Stacey L.
Brown-Stohler, Ann M.
Brown, Rayna M.
Brown, Jr., William L.
Bryan, Mark P.
Buche, Craig M.
Buckler, Sharon A.
Bueno, Benjamin E.
Calandra, Charles S.
Cap, Robert J.
Carroll, Diomone M.
Case, Gary R.
Taylor, Steven E.
Chaffey, Diana M.
Chestovich, Milan J.
Clark, Michael P.
Cockerill, Thomas M.
Coldiron, Cindy A.
Colip, Cindy M.
Colin, George M.
Connolly, Mary Lou
Conover, Garrett V.
Cornelie, John R.
Craig, Rhonda P.
Davies, Karen T.
Davis, John P.
Defierding, Wayne C.
Dehaan, Stephen J.
DeLarentu, John L.
Dempsey, Scott M.
Desenberg, Louis A.
Dimitri, James D.
Donaldson, William C.
Dineen, Jean L.
Drager, Christine
Eggers, Ellen J.
Eldred, Joanne K.
Ellis, Scott E.
Fabian, Janet M.
Faehner, Michael B.
Fase, Celeste L.
Faurote, Scott P.
Ferngren, Lori L.
Ferris, Stephen M.
Flynn, Jr., Jerome T.
This year, we added a new component to the annual campaign—a black-tie dinner and benefit performance with stars from the law school community. This year’s show was an adaptation of the Pirates of Penzance. The purpose of the benefit was to raise money for the Law Clinic, and the evening was a smashing four-star success. $30,000 was raised in this one evening to support the benefit was to raise money for the Law Clinic, so watch for a repeat benefit this coming year!
Although I have supported the law school for many years, it was not until I chaired the campaign this year that I understood just how important alumni giving is. Regular contributors give each year because they have recognized this for some time, and we look to them to continue their annual support. To those alumni who have yet to make their first investment in the continued excellence of our law school—and the value of our VUSL degrees—I heartily encourage you to start during the 1996-1997 Campaign which will begin this fall.

Sharon King
Alumni News

Please send your professional or personal news to the Amicus for the winter 1997 class actions section. Photos (black and white or color) are always welcome.

name: 

class of: 

address: 

home phone: 

firm name: 

firm address: 

firm phone: 

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Valparaiso University School of Law
Wesemann Hall, Valparaiso, IN 46383
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